

present-day student between his second and fourth years of medical school.

The present volume continues with the same general arrangement. After an introductory Approach to the Patient, there follow: II. Cardinal Manifestations of Disease. III. Biological Considerations. IV. Metabolic and Endocrine Disorders. V. Disorders Due to Chemical and Physical Agents. VI. Diseases Due to Biological Agents. VII. Diseases Associated with Reactions to Stress and to Antigenic Substances. VIII. Diseases of Organ Systems. IX. Care of the Patient.

For the third edition the book has been reset completely. In Part II, Cardinal Manifestations of Disease, the section dealing with disorders of cardiac and pulmonary function has been rewritten; the section on Disorders of Nervous Function has been expanded. Part III, on Biological Considerations, includes topics considered under Physiological Considerations in the first edition. Extensive revision has also been carried out in the parts dealing with specific disorders. There are new chapters on heritable disorders of connective tissue and on dermatology. The organization of the remainder of the book is not materially changed except that general and special problems dealing with the care of the patient have been placed at the end, just ahead of the appendix of normal laboratory values.

If there is one weakness in this book, it is in the consideration of therapy. In general, treatment is discussed in broad terms in relation to etiological and biological consideration. Sometimes specific measures such as pharmacotherapy are spelled out and sometimes they are not.

The 1800 pages of this volume are loaded with modern medical information. There is a complete index. Short bibliographies are found at the end of each subject. Few books can be recommended without hesitation for the library of every physician and student, but this is one.

EDGAR WAYBURN, M.D.

* * *

MANUAL OF DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS—William C. Matousek, M.D., Chief, Medical Service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Miles City, Montana. The Year Book Publishers, Inc., 200 E. Illinois St., Chicago, 11, 1959. 352 pages, \$8.00.

This is a small volume of 352 pages. In it are discussed the differential diagnoses of some 74 symptom-sign complexes. At the beginning of each discussion the contents are epitomized in a clearly outlined list of the syndromes to be taken up. The references given are few but authoritative.

This book is on a practical, clinical, superficial level. It can aid the student as a quick, ready on-the-spot reference. For deeper analysis, he must look farther.

EDGAR WAYBURN, M.D.

* * *

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIVE FUNCTION OF THE RIGHT AND LEFT LUNG BY BRONCHOSPIROMETRY, THE—Technique, Physiology and Application—Frank Bergan, M.D., Staff Surgeon Oslo City Hospitals, Surg. Dept. III Ullevaal. Lecturer in Clinical Surgery, University of Oslo. Grune & Stratton, New York, 1958. 145 pages, \$4.50.

This is as fine a treatise on bronchspirometry as the reviewer has seen. Beginning with the concise history of the development of bronchspirometry, Dr. Bergan follows with a detailed and careful description of the technique in use at Unit III of Ullevaal Hospital and concludes with a discussion of the value and uses of the method in various diagnostic and treatment problems. He is a surgeon, and his viewpoint is primarily clinical rather than academic. He says:

"The purely clinical method of judging the total and partial function of each lung is not to be underestimated. The case history, x-ray examinations with a series of films show-

ing the development of the disease, movement of the diaphragm and the ribs, and clinical assessment of the patient's reaction to a work-load, give a valuable basis for judgment and must never be neglected. Clinical judgment will be more certain when it can be checked by technical investigations which give reliable results."

The practical problems encountered in using the method of bronchspirometry, together with the necessity for a careful technique and for a complete mucosal anesthesia, are emphasized. While most of the 300-odd patients whose examinations form the basis for this treatise, are suffering from tuberculosis, and there appears to be some bias in favor of the Semb thoracoplasty as a method of treatment, these facts do not in the least detract from the value of the book. It is recommended to all who are interested in using bronchspirometry as a method of clinical investigation and makes thought-provoking reading for the thoracic surgeon.

JOSEPH L. ROBINSON, M.D.

* * *

HISTORY OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, A (MD Monographs on Medical History, Number Three)—George E. Arrington, Jr., M.D., Associate in Ophthalmology, Medical College of Virginia; Attending Ophthalmologist, Medical College of Virginia Hospital; Richmond Eye Hospital, Retreat for the Sick Hospital, and the Richmond Memorial Hospital of Richmond, Richmond, Virginia. Foreword by Felix Marti-Ibanez, M.D., Professor and Director of the Department of the History of Medicine, New York Medical College, Flower & Fifth Avenue Hospitals. MD Publications, Inc., 30 East 60th Street, New York 22, N. Y., 1959. 174 pages, \$4.00.

This book is well written beginning with ophthalmology at the dawn of history and the influence of the various civilizations and their spokesmen, ending with our present-day concepts.

The average ophthalmologist has very little knowledge of the development of this specialty which seemed to begin with the Code of Hammurabi in 1900 B.C.

This book provides an informative, but unusual approach to ophthalmology and should be read to gain a broad view of the specialty.

ALFRED R. ROBBINS, M.D.

* * *

DIAGNOSTIC ANATOMY—Weston D. Gardner, M.D., Associate Professor of Anatomy, Marquette University School of Medicine; Director of Medical Education, Evangelical Deaconess Hospital, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The C. V. Mosby Co., 1958. 376 pages, \$10.00.

Anatomy is one of the first subjects studied in detail by the medical student, and consequently one of the first relegated to memory's limbo. It is recalled to all in the course in physical diagnosis and becomes an integral part of the knowledge of doctors who study surgery, pathology or radiology. But the great body of information which must be gathered by all students of medicine tends to submerge and obscure the facts about normal human morphology.

This book is written for the nonsurgical practitioner. Its objective is to correlate the physical examination of the patient with the anatomic features of the body. To this end it is an applied anatomy which uses the terminology of the physician rather than that of the pure anatomist. There are 20 diagrammatic drawings, done by the author, which illustrate rather strikingly different features of applied anatomy.

Dr. Gardner has done a good job of correlating basic anatomy with the everyday physical examination. His book can be useful for the clinician's review or reference and equally valuable to the teacher or student in physical diagnosis.

EDGAR WAYBURN, M.D.